## 3.9 DESCRIPTION OF OTHER SITES

In addition to activities at WVDP, implementation of the proposed action or alternatives would involve activities at one or more offsite locations. Sections 3.9.1 through 3.9.8 briefly discuss the affected environment at these offsite locations. Information regarding Envirocare was taken from its website (Envirocare 2002). Information regarding most of the potentially affected DOE sites was excerpted from the WM PEIS (DOE 1997a) and the WIPP Supplemental EIS II (DOE 1997b). Information regarding the Yucca Mountain site was excerpted from the Final Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada (DOE 2002). Additional information regarding these sites is available from the documents noted (and which are incorporated here by reference) and in the other NEPA documents described in Section 1.7, Relationship with Other NEPA Documents.

### 3.9.1 Envirocare

Envirocare is a private facility licensed by the State of Utah (an NRC Agreement State) to accept Class A LLW. Envirocare is also a RCRA facility that is licensed by the State of Utah and the EPA to receive, possess, use, treat, and dispose of mixed waste. Waste material is disposed of in aboveground, engineered disposal cells that meet regulatory disposal requirements. The facility is located in Clive, Utah, approximately 80 kilometers (50 miles) west of Salt Lake City. Located in a remote area with an arid climate (annual precipitation is approximately 170 millimeters [7 inches] per year), Envirocare received its first DOE waste shipments in 1992 and has received waste shipments from 25 DOE sites.

### 3.9.2 Hanford Site

The Hanford Site has a number of facilities, including retired plutonium production reactors, operating reactors, waste management and spent nuclear fuel processing facilities, and nuclear research and development laboratories. The site occupies approximately 1,450 square kilometers (560 square miles) of semi-arid desert land in southeastern Washington State, approximately 192 kilometers (119 miles) southwest of Spokane and 240 kilometers (150 miles) southeast of Seattle. The nearest city, Richland, borders the site on its southeast corner. The site is bounded on the east by the Columbia River, on the west by the Rattlesnake Hill, and on the north by Saddle Mountain. U.S. Highways 12 and 395, Interstate-82, and State Route 240 run through the Hanford Site. Two railroads also connect the area with much of the rest of the nation.

# 3.9.3 Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

Currently, the focus of INEEL is environmental restoration, waste management, and technology development. Included within the boundaries of the site are the Naval Reactors Facility and Argonne National Laboratory-West. INEEL occupies 2,300 square kilometers (890 square miles) of desert in the southeastern portion of Idaho, approximately 44 kilometers (27 miles) west of Idaho Falls on the Eastern Snake River Plain. The site is bordered by mountain ranges and volcanic buttes. Land at INEEL is used for DOE operations (about 2 percent of the site), recreation, grazing, and environmental research. About 144 kilometers (90 miles) of paved public highway run through INEEL; railroads also serve the area.

### 3.9.4 Nevada Test Site

NTS has been the primary location for testing the nation's nuclear explosive devices since 1951. The site occupies 3,500 square kilometers (1,350 square miles) of desert valley and Great Basin mountain terrain in southern Nevada, 105 kilometers (65 miles) northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. The only permanent onsite water bodies are ponds associated with wastewater disposal and springs. No continuously flowing

streams occur on the site. Vehicular access to NTS is provided by U.S. Route 95 from the south. Interstate-15 is the major transportation route in the region. The major railroad in the area is the Union Pacific, which runs through Las Vegas and is located approximately 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of the site.

# 3.9.5 Oak Ridge National Laboratory

ORNL is part of the ORR, which also contains the Y-12 Plant, the East Tennessee Technology Park (formerly known as K-25), and the Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education. ORNL's mission is to conduct applied research and development in support of DOE programs in fusion, fission, conservation, and other energy technologies. The ORR occupies 140 square kilometers (34,545 acres) and is located 32 kilometers (20 miles) west of Knoxville, Tennessee, in the rolling terrain between the Cumberland Mountains and Great Smoky Mountains. The Clinch River and its tributaries are the major surface water features of the area. Interstate-40, located 2.4 kilometers (1.5 miles) south of the ORR boundary, provides the main access to the cities of Nashville and Knoxville. Interstate-75, located 24 kilometers (15 miles) south of the site, serves as a major route to the north and south. Several state routes provide local access and form interchanges with Interstate-40. Railroad service is also available in the area.

### 3.9.6 Savannah River Site

DOE activities conducted at SRS have involved tritium recycling, support for the nation's space program missions, storage of plutonium on an interim basis, processing of backlog targets and spent nuclear fuel, waste management, and research and development. SRS is approximately 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Aiken, South Carolina in southwest-central South Carolina. It is on approximately 800 square kilometers (198,000 acres) of land in a principally rural area, with most of the land serving as a forestry research center. The primary surface water feature is the Savannah River, which borders the site for approximately 32 kilometers (20 miles) to the southwest. Six major streams flow through SRS into the Savannah River, and approximately 190 Carolina bays are scattered throughout the site. Interstate-20 is located approximately 29 kilometers (18 miles) northeast of SRS, providing the nearest interstate access to the site. Railroad service is also available through SRS.

## 3.9.7 Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

WIPP is located in southeastern New Mexico, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Carlsbad, New Mexico, in a relatively flat, sparsely inhabited plateau with little surface water. The constructed underground facilities include four shafts, an experimental area, an equipment and maintenance area, and connecting tunnels. These underground facilities were excavated 655 meters (2,150 feet) beneath the land surface. The site can be reached by rail or highway. DOE has constructed a rail spur to the site from the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad 10 kilometers (6 miles) west of the site. The site can also be reached from the north and south access roads constructed for the WIPP project. The south access road intersects New Mexico Highway 128 approximately 7 kilometers (4 miles) to the southwest of WIPP.

## 3.9.8 Yucca Mountain Repository

The Yucca Mountain Repository has been approved by the President and Congress for further development as the nation's first geologic repository for HLW and spent nuclear fuel. The site, located in the southwest corner of NTS, is in a remote area of the Mojave Desert in southern Nevada, about 160 kilometers (100 miles) northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. The Yucca Mountain region is sparsely populated and receives only about 170 millimeters (7 inches) of precipitation each year. The area is characterized by a very dry climate, limited surface water, and generally deep aquifers. Shipments of HLW and spent nuclear fuel arriving in Nevada would travel to the Yucca Mountain site by truck or rail.

At present, there is no rail access to the Yucca Mountain site. If material were shipped by rail, a branch line that connected an existing main line to the Yucca Mountain site would have to be built or the material would have to be transferred to heavy-haul trucks at an intermodal transfer station and transported over existing highways that might need upgrading.

## 3.10 REFERENCES

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